1: Vaillant, George Clapp. Aztecs of Mexico: Origin, Rise and Fall of the Aztec Nation. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., 1941.

Pp. xxiii, 340; 64 plates; 28 text illustrations; 17 tables; end map

Yale: C67d Az7 941v

[This source is the major synthesis in English of what is known of the cultures of central Mexico up to and including the time of the Spanish conquest in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. Unfortunately, the text is marred by the fact that Vaillant's correlation of Teotihuacan with the Toltecs has been proven wrong by subsequent research. The city of Tula was the Toltec capital while Teotihuacan's florescence was probably centuries earlier. This must be kept in mind when reading Vaillant's account of Teotihuacan and his reconstruction of the later history of central Mexico up to the beginning of the sixteenth century. A good deal of his material is based upon the Codex Mendoza (Florentine Codex), a new translation of which is being processed for the Aztec file (see the various sources by Anderson and Dibble, this File). Where Vaillant's account does not agree with that of Anderson and Dibble, the latter should be followed.

The early chapters of this book, a historical reconstruction based on archeology, while not strictly pertaining to the Aztec file as such, should be read as a background for evaluating the Aztec material. Among the chapters on Aztec culture and society

1: Vaillant, George Clapp.

are: The Man and the Tribe; Economy; Craftsmanship; The Fine Arts; Religion; Ritual; and Foreign Affairs and War. Statements upon various aspects of the "clan" were placed in category 618. Notes to the various chapters will be found in category 113. The bibliography will be found in category 116, pages 299--325. --Analyst]

Field date: 1928-1936
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Archeologist - 5
Processed in 1958

2: Sahagún, Fray Bernadino de. Florentine Codex: General History of the Things of New Spain. Book I - The Gods. Translated from the Aztec by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble. School of American Research, Monograph No. 14, Part II. Santa Fe: The School of American Research and the University of Utah, 1950.

Pp. vi, 46; 9 plates

Yale: C52 095 n 14/2

Omitted from the Files: pp. 27-46, an Appendix

[The Florentine Codex is the major source on the culture of the Aztecs at the time of the Spanish conquest in the sixteenth century. Most of the other accounts of Aztec culture are based at least in part upon it. In the original version, Sahagun wrote the same accounts in parallel columns, Spanish on the left and Aztec on the right. The Spanish text sometimes was fuller than, and sometimes only summarized, the Aztec text. This source is a translation of the Aztec text only from a microfilm copy of the original manuscript. Where the Spanish text contains additional information, this has been incorporated into the translation. This work by Anderson

2: Sahagún, Fray Bernadino de.

and Dibble, when completed, will be the first to translate completely the Nahuatl manuscript. There have been other publications and translations of the Spanish text, notably by Fanny Bandelier and Bustamente, but these have been somewhat inaccurate and incomplete. The plan for translating this manuscript was inaugurated by E. L. Hewett, then Director of the School of American Research, in 1939 and carried on by his successor, Sylvanus Morley. Morley brought together the only two scholars in the United States he thought to be prepared to undertake the work. Dibble had already published in the Mexican field and Anderson had been studying Nahuatl for some years at the instance of Hewett and Morley. The English text was to resemble the structure of the Aztec as closely as possible and to have something of the feeling of the atmosphere of the King James version of the Bible.

The manuscript is divided into twelve books. Books I, II and III deal with religious beliefs, practices, rites; Book IV is about the ceremonial 260-day calendar and the so-called astrological system; Book V is about various superstitious beliefs and practices in Aztec folklore; Book VI concerns rhetoric; Book VII deals with meteorological knowledge and beliefs, and contains material on the time-count; Book VIII deals with history and government; Book IX describes the history, organization and activities of the traders and the processes of working gold and silver, precious stones,

2: Sahagún, Fray Bernadino de.

and feather ornaments; Book X describes professions and station in society, parts of the body and treatment of disease, and description of the tribes known to the Aztecs; Book XI covers natural history; and Book XII gives the Aztec account of the conquest. An introductory volume will be Part I of the series.

This first book, divided into twenty-two chapters, lists the main gods of the Aztecs with their accompanying attributes, and brief accounts of the festivals which appertain to them. Anderson is at the School of American Research in Santa Fe, while Dibble is at the University of Utah. Bibliographical citations and comments appear in footnotes to the English version at the bottom of each page. A general index will be published in the last volume to appear (Part I). --Analyst]

Field date: 1529-1590
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Missionary - 5
Processed in 1957

111 NU7 Aztec

3: Sahagún, Fray Bernadino de. Florentine Codex: General History of the Things of New Spain. Book II - The Ceremonies. Translated from the Aztec by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble. School of American Research, Monograph No. 14, Part III. Santa Fe: The School of American Research and the University of Utah, 1951.

Pp. x, 216; 12 plates

Yale: C52 095n 14/3

[For a description of the Florentine Codex, of which this source is one section, see the 111 slip for 2: Sahagún (this File). The present volume gives detailed descriptions of the ceremonies of the Aztecs. It includes material on the priesthood, the ceremonial calendar, and the temples. --Analyst]

Field date: 1529-1590
Analyst: James R. Leary

Evaluation: Missionary-5
Processed in 1958

4: Sahagún, Fray Bernadino de. Florentine Codex: General History of the Things of New Spain. Book III - The Origin of the Gods. Translated from the Aztec by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble. School of American Research, Monograph No. 14, Part IV. Santa Fe: The School of American Research and the University of Utah, 1952.

Pp. viii, 68; 4 plates; appendix.

Yale: C52 095n 14/4

[For a description of the entire Florentine Codex, of which this is but one section, see the 111 slip for 2:Sahagún (this file). This volume describes Aztec mythology, funerals, eschatology, and the education of young men for warfare and for the priesthood. --Analyst]

Field date: 1529-1590
Analyst: James R. Leary

Evaluation: Missionary-5
Processed in 1958

NU7 Aztec

5: Sahagún, Fray Bernadino de. Florentine Codex: General History of the Things of New Spain. Book VII - The Sun, Moon, and Stars, and the Binding of the Years. Translated from the Aztec by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble. The School of American Research, Monograph No. 14, Part VIII. Santa Fe: The School of American Research and the University of Utah, 1953.

Pp. viii, 81; 7 plates.

Yale: C52 095 14/8

[For a description of the entire Florentine Codex, of which this source is one section, see the 111 slip for 2: Sahagún (this File). This volume deals with Aztec ethnometeorology, the calendrical system, and some associated practices. --Analyst]

Field date: 1529-1590
Analyst: James R. Leary

Evaluation: Missionary - 5
Processed in 1958

6: Sahagún, Fray Bernadino de. Florentine Codex: General History of the Things of New Spain. Book 8 - Kings and Lords. Translated from the Aztec by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble. School of American Research, Monograph No. 14, Part IX. Santa Fe: The School of American Research and the University of Utah, 1954.

Pp. xii, 89; 8 plates

Yale: C52 095n 14/9

[For a description of the entire Florentine Codex of which this source is one section, see the 111 slip for 2: Sahagún. The present volume describes the investiture of the ruler, his various duties and privileges, with lists of the rulers of Tenochtitlan, Tlatilulco, Texcoco and Uexotla. Also described are the garments of the lords and rulers, their food, the adornment of the women, the ordering of the market places, and the rearing of the sons of the noblemen. Bibliographical citations and comments appear in footnotes at the bottom of each page. --Analyst]

Field date: 1529-1590
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Missionary - 5
Processed in 1958

7: Sahagún, Fray Bernadino de. Florentine Codex: General History of the Things of New Spain. Book 12 - The Conquest of Mexico. Translated from the Aztec by Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble. School of American Research, Monograph No. 14, Part XIII. Santa Fe: The School of American Research and the University of Utah, 1955.

Pp. xx, 122; 22 plates, 3 maps.

Yale: C52 095n 14/13

[For a description of the Florentine Codex, see the 111 slip for 2: Sahagún, this file. The present volume describes the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards under Cortez from the Mexican viewpoint. Since the whole volume is a historical account, it was not marked for category 175 (Recorded History). Researchers are referred to category 116 for the full text of the document. Bibliographical citations and comments appear in footnotes at the bottom of each page. --Analyst]

Field date: 1529-1590
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Missionary - 5
Processed in 1958

8: Barlow, Robert H. The Extent of the Empire of the Culhua Mexica. Ibero-Americana, No. 28. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1949.

Pp. viii, 144; end map

Yale: Latin America Cs bib2 28

[The present study is a mapping of the Aztec empire (Barlow substitutes "Culhua Mexica" for "Aztec" as being more appropriate) based on the Matricula de Tributos, which is the original native tribute list, i. e., the official bookkeeping ledger of the Empire. A copy of this list in the Codex Mendocino, which contains a complete series of reliable identifications of the various names in roman letters, was used to supplement the data from the Matricula. The general plan was to take each of the 38 provinces, try to locate all the towns listed in the Matricula on contemporary maps, list the tribute by provinces and by towns, and provide information on the inhabitants of the provinces where possible. Information on these inhabitants, a great number of whom were not Nahua speakers, was not subheaded since there is usually but a single paragraph on each group. Many of the footnotes are given in the

8: Barlow, Robert H.

original Spanish and not translated, and a large number of Nahua words are given without further identification. Barlow was head of the Department of Anthropology at Mexico City College at the time of his death. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4
Processed in 1958

9: Monzon, Arthur. El Calpulli en la Organizacion Social de los Tenochca [The Calpulli in the Social Organization of the Tenochca]. Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Publicaciones del Instituto de Historia, No. 14. Mexico: 1949.

Pp. 112; 1 map; 2 tables; 3 diagrams.

State University of Iowa: F1219 M812 [HRAF MS: pp. 1-95]

Translated from the Spanish by A. Richard Diebold, Jr. for the Human Relations Area Files.

[Monzon is a trained ethnographer and anthropologist at the Mexican National Institute. Working with the contemporary literature on Aztec social organization and with the early chronicles, he has attempted to reconstruct the complex social system of the group as it existed at the time of the Conquest. The author's conclusion is that "the calpullis were clans, ambilateral and with an

9: Monzon, Arthur.

endogamous tendency...". He traces their role in the areas of property holding, social stratification, and inheritance. Additional sections of the work deal with division of labor, territorial hierarchy, and the nobility. Comparison is made of the Aztec social organization with that of other groups in Middle America. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: James R. Leary

Evaluation: Ethnographer-4
Processed in 1958

10: Deevey, Jr., Edward S. Limnologic Studies in Middle America. Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. 39, pp. 213-328. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1957.

Yale: A53n. 366

Omitted from the Files, pp. 213-219, 243-317.

[This source is a chapter taken from Deevey's monograph which is a study of the lakes of Middle America. Deevey is a biologist at Yale University. Through critical examination of historical records and Aztec glyphs, the author concludes that the artificial lake at Tula and the island of Aztlán are both mythical accounts. Consequently, the etymology of the name Aztec itself is also an invention of historians. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Natural Scientist-4
Processed in 1958

11: Díaz, Bernal del Castillo. The True History of the Conquest of New Spain, Vol. II, Translated and Edited by Alfred Percival Maudslay. Works Issued by the Hakluyt Society, second series, No. XXIV. London, 1910.

Pp. xvi, 343; 12 plates; end map

Yale: E10 H15 II. 24

Omitted from files: pp. 152-343.

[This work is an account of the conquest of Mexico by a follower of Cortez. It contains descriptive information about the culture of the Aztecs, interspersed with a history of the actual conquest. Only the first 152 pages (books V and VI) of this volume were processed, since they contain most of the information about the Aztecs, the rest of the work being historical in nature. Some notes by Maudslay are included. --Analyst]

Field date: 1519-1520
Analyst: James Leary

Evaluation: Traveler, Historian - 5
Processed in 1958

12: Radin, Paul. Maya, Nahuatl, and Tarascan Kinship Terms. American Anthropologist, Vol. 27, n. s., No. 1, pp. 100-102. Menasha, American Anthropological Association, 1925.

Yale: Nk10 Am37 II. 27

[This source is a listing of kinship terms made by Radin, an ethnologist, from early Spanish sources. The terms will be found in the appropriate files: Aztec (NU7), Maya (NV4), and Tarasco (NU34). --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: James Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4
Processed in 1958

13: Phillips, George Brinton. The Metal Industry of the Aztecs. American Anthropologist, Vol. 27, n. s., No. 4, pp. 550-557. Menasha, American Anthropological Association, 1925.

Yale: Nk10 Am37 II. 27

[This brief article discusses the techniques of working metal as they occurred among the pre-conquest Aztecs, as well as giving an idea of the range of items manufactured. The chemical composition of several pieces is given, and the possibility of alloys is discussed. Information is also included on metallurgy in Zapotec (NU44), Tarasco (NU34), Maya (NV4), and Peruvian Prehistory (SE4), for which see the appropriate files. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: James Leary

Evaluation: Unknown-4
Processed in 1958

14: Bandelier, Adolph F. On the Art of War and Mode of Warfare of the Ancient Mexicans. Reports of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in Connection with Harvard University, Vol. II, pp. 95-161. Cambridge: 1880.

Yale: C52.10 10-13

[This is a synthetic work on warfare, principally among the Aztecs, but including distributional evidence from other parts of Mesoamerica and the New World. Many of Bandelier's conclusions have been seriously questioned by later workers, and marking has been done mostly in terms of the data included rather than on his theoretical conclusions. The source is chiefly valuable because of the footnotes, which bring together many scattered references pertaining to warfare and Aztec government. Bibliographic references are contained in footnotes to each page. -- Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 4
Processed in 1958

15: Bandelier, Adolph F. On the Distribution and Tenure of Lands, and the Customs with Respect to Inheritance, Among the Ancient Mexicans. Reports of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in Connection with Harvard University, Vol. II, pp. 385-448. Cambridge: 1880.

Yale: C52.10 10-13

[This is a synthetic report on land tenure and inheritance, as well as government, among the ancient Mexicans (chiefly the Aztecs) with distributional data brought in from other parts of the New World. Many of Bandelier's conclusions have been seriously questioned by later workers, and marking has been done mostly in terms of data included rather than on his theoretical conclusions. The source is chiefly valuable because of the footnotes, which bring together much scattered information on various aspects of land tenure and inheritance. Bibliographic references are contained in footnotes to each page. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 4
Processed in 1958

16: Bandelier, Adolph F. On the Social Organization and Mode of Government of the Ancient Mexicans. Reports of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology in Connection with Harvard University, Vol. II, pp. 557-699. Cambridge: 1880.

Yale: C52.10 10-13

[This source is a synthetic report on social organization and government among the ancient Mexicans (chiefly the Aztec) with distributional data from other New World groups. Many of Bandelier's conclusions have been seriously questioned by later workers. Therefore, marking has been done mostly in terms of the data included rather than on his theoretical conclusions. The source is chiefly valuable for the footnotes, which bring together much scattered information on the subject. Bibliographic references are contained in footnotes to each page. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 4
Processed in 1958

17:Sahagún, Fray Bernardino de. Florentine Codex: General History of the Things of New Spain. Book 4-The Soothsayers, and Book 5-The Omens. Translated from Aztec into English by Charles E. Dibble and Arthur J. O. Anderson. Sante Fe: The School of American Research and the University of Utah, 1957.

Pp. xviii, 196; 20 plates.

Yale: C52.095n14 /5/6

[Book 4 of the Florentine Codex deals with divination which predicts the fortunes of the individual according to the day sign under which he or she is born. Altogether there are twenty day signs, each reigning thirteen days, thus making up a calendar of 260 days. A fairly large amount of information on the religious beliefs and social practices of the Aztecs is incorporated into predictions of the diviners. The book may also be regarded as an example of Aztec literary art. The illustrations are reproductions of native drawings. In an appendix to Book 4, Sahagun discusses in some detail the three Aztec systems of time count and the associated ceremonials. Book 5 is a collection of omens and superstitious beliefs. There is also some information on childbirth and other related matters. For a description of the Florentine Codex, see 2: Sahagún, category 111. --Analyst]

Field date: 1529-1590 Evaluation: Missionary-5

Analyst: Robert Lee Processed in 1958